The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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Beecher's Statement.

Circumstantial Explanation of the Letters.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE GREAT SCANDAL.

The Pastor and His Susceptible Pupil.

HIS VERSION OF THEIR INTIMATE RELATIONS.

Interference in Tilton's Affairs the Cause of All the Sorrow and Repentance.

How the Great Plymouth Giant Was Snared and Outwitted by Two Boys.

A Forcible Argument and a Piteous Tale of Private Sorrow and Public Hypocrisy.

Full Report of Moulton's Statement and Cross-Examination.

He Withholds the Original Documents and Gives No Oral Testimony.

Beecher's Statement.

NEW YORK, August 13, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Committee:—In a statement addressed to the public on the 29th of July last, I gave an explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your Committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of the facts in the case.

Four years ago, Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, by universal consent, to a disgrace of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and the friend of her strange career. From his position as bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources. The interior history, of which I am now to speak, explains, as the history of his attempts so to employ me as to reinstate him in business, restore his reputation and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a history to the full as instructive as it will have but recently awakened. Entangled in the wilderness of complications, I followed, until I was three months involved in confusion, believing that the friend who assured me of it is determination and ability to control the scandalous vagaries of Mr. Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to indorse me would be so successful in extricating his self-confessed failure has made clear to me, at last for a long time I did not suspect, the real motive of Mr. Tilton.

My narration does not represent a single standpoint only. As regards my opinions, Theodore Tilton, it begins at my editorial intimacy with him in his earlier career; shows my immediate and sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wandering from truth and virtue; it describes my repentance over the wrong in behalf of which I was made to believe myself the cause; my perverting and finally my fruitless efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable; and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible. I do not now see that I could, and has been on the beginning of this difficulty, a selfish or reckless scheming, or any plan of unhallowed greed and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicions, misunderstandings, lots and lies in which my own innocent words and acts—nay, even my thoughts of kindness towards him—have been made to contribute. I believe my views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last three years. That I was blind so long as to the real motive to intrigue going on around me, was the partial result of my own overwhelming engagements, partly of my complete surrender of his affairs to all appearances and questions connected with it into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was extensively confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much, but I inquired little. Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidences for the most startling to me in revealing, in a general way, Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion, only as elements of the trouble which he was able to control, and as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving the whole administration to me. Intuition seemed to me at the time complete, unnerved as I was in incessant cares and duties, only too glad to be relieved from considering the details of the wretched complications, the origin and history of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul. I would not tell the papers about it. I would not talk about it. I made Mr. Moulton my confidant and my only channel of information. From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Mr. Tilton was setting himself my enemy, but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other words and by assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding or malice on the part of others.

I say now to you that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his place, that he thought of making any charges with the charges which he pretended to have had in mind for months. The offense which he alleged was very quickly and easily set aside, but yet in such a way as to keep my feelings and my duty under that I might, through my hands he used to effect from me a claim for seven thousand dollars, the amount of a claim dispute between them. The check for that sum is dated, Mr. Tilton declares, between peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. *The Golden Age* had been started; he had the capital to carry it for a while; he was sure that he was to head great social revolution; with returning prosperity he had apparently no griefs which could be covered by his signature to the articles of peace; yet the changes in that covenant, made by him before signing it and presented to me as necessary merely to relieve me from the imputation of having corrupted him, a circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me, were really made, as now appears, to leave him free from the slightest restriction on me and against me. So long as he was, thought he was, on the road to a new success, his conduct toward me was friendly as I knew how to make it. His assumption of superiority, of magnanimity, and of a patronizing manner, were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greatest ease, since I still retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative, that I should appear the cause of overwhelming disaster to him, if that his complete restoration to public confidence would be accomplished in the manner justly required of me and the only one which I could make. But, with a peculiar sinuosity of his nature, he seemed to keep up into new complications and difficulties, of in every such instance, by his own unyielding coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections for the purpose pretending his extrication from them.

Theodore Tilton knew me well. He has said sin and again to his friends, that if they shut on gain any facts against me they must first work upon the sympathetic side of my nature, this he has for years, seemingly sadly for four years, using as a lever, with it scruple, my attachment to my friends, to my family, to his cause, to avoid and overcome old affection for himself.

Not blind to his faults, but determined to it upon him as favorably and hopefully as sible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I served him, even against myself, with devotion. For four years I have been trying feed the insatiable egotism, to make the in as great as he considered himself to be, to first for a long time I did not suspect, the cal motive of Mr. Tilton.

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During this period I never received from Mr. Tilton a single word of gratitude for the great pecuniary and other services rendered him. I suppose it was the consciousness of his own base ingratitude which led him to the conviction that I would not forgive him. I never received an account of her home life and of the despotism of her husband, and of the unhappiness connected with a woman whom he had made housekeeper, which seems like a nightmare dream. The question was, whether I would go back or separate forever from her husband. Tasked permission to bring my wife to see them, whose indignation in all domestic affairs is far greater than my own, and accordingly a second visit was made. The result of the first visit was that my wife was extremely indignant toward Mr. Tilton, and declared that no consideration on earth would induce her to remain an hour with a man who had treated her with an insolence without equal in her experience. I felt as strongly as she did, but hesitated, as I always do, before acting upon my impulses of indignation. It was agreed that my wife should give her final advice at another visit. This second visit was made, and resulted in the confession that she had been mistaken in her judgment, and that a separation and a settlement of support with Mr. Tilton was the only course. In his presence she declared explicitly that I had ever offered any improper solicitation to her. That being the only charge made against me in Mr. Tilton's letter signed by his own hand, a confession which he had read to me, I dreamed of no more charges after that. I was deceived by him. The more thought that he could make it and could have extorted from my wife a confession strong enough to take away my senses. Neither my consciousness of innocence nor the fact that I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life, and used to think it fortunate he had good home influences around him.

During the late years of our friendship, Mrs. Tilton spoke very mournfully to me about the unhappiness of her husband's views of doctrine in religion and morals. She gave me to understand that he denied the divinity of Christ, the inspiration of the Scriptures and most of the articles of orthodox faith, while she clung to them. Her marriage relations were undergoing constant change in the direction of free love. In the latter part of 1870, Mrs. Tilton was prostrated by illness, and I was requested to visit her. She seemed much depressed, and gave to me my first clue to my growing reference to me. I cheered her as best I could, and prayed with her just before leaving. This was our first interview before the trouble broke out in the family. I describe it, because it was the last and its character lies a bearing upon the later part of the story concerning all my other visits, it is sufficient to say, that *at no interview which took place between Mrs. Tilton and myself did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, between a father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend*; nor did anything ever happen which she or I sought to conceal from her husband.

Some years before any open trouble between Mr. Tilton and myself, his doctrines, as set forth in the Congregational Union, near which I acted a storm of indignation among representatives of the denominational body, and which the paper was still very largely supposed to be my organ, was written on the subject. Mr. Tilton, indignantly shrinking all responsibility for the views expressed by Tilton. My brother Edward, during the Tilton imbroglio, in consequence of his remonstrances addressed to Bowen concerning the course of his paper unfavorable to Mr. Tilton's position, was understood that Bowen agreed, in consequence of the promises arising out of remonstrance, to remove Tilton or suppress his peculiar views; but instead of that, Theodore seemed firmer in the saddle than before, and his loose notions of marriage and divorce began to be shadowed forth in the *Golden Age* and the *Chicago Advance* in Chicago to supercede the *Independent* in the North west, and Mr. Bowen was made to feel that Tilton's management was seriously injuring the business, and Tilton may have blamed me, by suggestions, for removing him, or opponents of his views, with whom he subsequently pretended to believe I was in league. Upon this and similar grounds, until 1869, when violent assaults made upon me by Tilton in the *Independent*, on account of my having let a letter sent the temporary discontinuation of the publication of my sermons in that paper, for which my conscience did not allow me then Mr. Tilton and I remained personally on good terms, yet there was a coolness between us in all matters of business. I was seriously and unkindly, and as late as 1868-9, at his request, went to Page, seven miles off, to see a newspaper which was trying in the sky. There had been a snow storm which was blocking the roads, and I walked and whistling through the leafless trees; but all this was peace compared to my present woes.

I believe that Moulton went with me to the door of Tilton's house. The house-keeper—the same woman of whom Mrs. Tilton complained in the paragraph I have been instructed by him, for she evidently expected me and showed me into the front parlor room. Mrs. Tilton lay upon her bed, white as marble, with clasped hands, and when I sat down by her hands upon her bosom, palm to palm, like one in prayer. As I look back upon it, the picture is like some forms I have seen upon monuments in Europe. She made no confession and no sign of repentance of my presence. I sat down near her and said: "Elizabeth, you have been deceived in me. Some influence had come just at the time of his first unfolding and the first fruits of his ingratitude and of his unpleasing disaster. I had loved him much, and had believed that a large experience, with some knocks among strong men and by sorrows that temper the soul, he would yet fulfill a useful and brilliant career. But now all looks dark. He was to be cast forth from his eminent position and his affairs did not promise that sympathy and strength which make one's house, as mine has been in times of adversity, a refuge from the storm and a tower of defense. Besides a generous suffering I should have had a selfish reason for such, if I had dreamed that I was to be disturbed among my enjoyments by the fact that I had quarrelled with him; as well as to me, to be hardly forgiven by him for the prosperity which he had forfeited. It now appears, that on the 17th of December, 1870, Mr. Tilton, having learned that I had replied to his threatening letter by expressing such an opinion of him as to call down his wrath against him, and bring him face to face with immediate ruin, he wrote me a letter of self-assertion from a severe illness) a document incriminating me, and prepared an elaborate attack upon me for the next day evening, December, 1870, about 7 o'clock. Francis D. Moulton called on my brother with the tense earnestness said: "I wish you to go with me to see Mr. Tilton." I replied that I could not then, as I was going to my prayer-meeting. With the most positive manner he said: "You must go." Somebody else will take care of the meeting." I went with him, not knowing what trouble had agitated him, but in the parlor of Moulton's house, where I said very little and soon left them.

It has been said that I confessed guilt and expressed remorse. This is utterly false. Is it likely that, with Mrs. Tilton's confession in my hand, I should have this stultified myself? On the next day, at evening, Mr. Moulton came to my house and broke up into my bedroom. He said that Mrs. Tilton, on the previous night, had confessed to him, and that I must learn the solution of the recent threatening letter. On the way I might what I was to hear, the nature of which he replied that Mr. Tilton would inform me himself. He left me at the door, saying that Mr. Moulton locked the door, saying something about not being interrupted. He turned me to enter into the first chamber over the parlor. I was ushered in by the servant girl, and found Mr. Tilton pour out on me his anger for colleagueing with Bowen and for the advice of separation given to his wife. I wished Mr. Moulton to be with me as a witness, but he insisted that I should go by myself. Mr. Tilton received me coldly, but calmly. After a word or two, standing in front of me, he began to read from a long sheet of paper, his own statement, which I supposed to be a confession. I heard but little of it, for I was overwhelmed by astonishment and grief. I had acquired familiarity whose inmates had been my friends for years. I had sought his advice, had spread unfinished sermons before him, was using my pulpit influence to undermine him, had advised a separation, had alienated houses that I did not suspect, and had led her to love me more than my loving husband had corrupted her nature and taught her to be insincere, lying and hypocritical. His proposal to her. Until he reached this, I had listened with consternation, under the impression that I was attempting to hold me responsible for the charge he produced a paper purporting to be a certified statement of my confession to Elizabeth of my wife of her love for me, and that I had made proposals to her of an improper nature. I said that this confession had been made to him in July—a month previous—and that I was seriously neglect or heedlessness—the death of the child; while, ordinarily interested in the matter, I was not thrown out with her accidentities.

Soon after I left Mr. Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or was overwhelmed with grief. He said no more to me, and I did not suppose that she had been overborne by weakness and shattered in mind and character. I knew what she did, and was no longer responsible for her acts.

My soul went out to her in pity. I blamed myself for my unfaithfulness and lack of foresight, for I thought all this had been the result of my intimate affection for Mr. Tilton. I determined that I would bear any blame and take any punishment if that would save children and husband from shame and be put back into the happiness from which I had been, as I thought, the cause of withdrawing her. If my own daughter had been in a similar position I would have said: "Never mind, my child, even though the sky be black with clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow storm which was blocking the roads, and I walked and whistling through the leafless trees; but all this was peace compared to my present woes.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1874.

AN EXPENSIVE experiment, for an unsuccessful one—that of the new Ohio Constitution. It cost the people of the State some two hundred thousand dollars to frame it, and then they refused to take it to their hearts. "Be sure you are of with the old love before you are on with the new."

A SHORT time ago we called attention to the important fact that the appropriations of the last Congress for the year 1874-5 were $153,030,000, as against $172,290,000 the previous year, showing a decrease of over nineteen millions of dollars, and illustrating the prompt response of a Republican Congress to the popular demand for economy. Yet now comes a leading "independent" paper of New England, sneering at the statement as a "campaign document," and mockingly expressing the hope that the later tracts of the compiler "will be more reliable than his first." The statement is official; it was prepared by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and if the journal in question has any evidence to show that the figures have been cooked, let the same be produced without delay. If it cannot furnish this proof, let it remain silent for very shame's sake—as every cowardly slanderer by inuendo should be made to do.

WRITING to a St. Louis paper of the growth of factories in Georgia and other cotton growing States, a Southern correspondent observes:

"The South is still fated to be the mortal enemy of New England. Her fanatics having abolished slavery and taken away this source of investment, which during its existence absorbed all our surplus capital, we now have nothing else to put our idle money into except cotton factories. Within the lifetime of men now living, Boston and New York will send to Southern mills for their supplies of cotton goods. It is an insult to commerce to ship the raw material to New England and go there and buy the goods. The mills will come to the cotton. They are coming now. Factories are being built or are already in operation all over Georgia. They pay splendid interest. The Augusta factory has regularly declared twenty per cent. dividends every year since the war, besides increasing its stock solely from earnings from $160,000 to $600,000."

We have nothing to say concerning the malign hatred toward the North by which this writer is evidently animated; and we bid the war-wasted States of the South God-speed in every earnest and honorable effort to emancipate themselves from the industrial stupor in which they have hitherto drowsed. The world is wide, and we have not the slightest fear but that the conquering energy and activity of our Northern merchants and manufacturers will, in the future, as in the past, find plenty of profitable opportunities for the employment of their capital and the exercise of their business intelligence. But if the malcontents of the Southern States have so much "capital" to put into cotton factories and similar ventures, why, in the name of common decency, do they not quit their incessant blubbering and whining over their alleged impoverished and ruined condition? Or must it be inferred that they are as hypocritical as they are rancorous?

BENEVOLENCE has seldom if ever become beneficent in a more judicious or practically useful form than in Lord SHAFTSBURY'S plan for supplying poor people with dwellings. The plan consists in building cheap houses after the most approved sanitary principles, and these houses are either let on moderate terms or sold outright to persons of limited means. Whether rented or bought, the terms upon which the houses are occupied are always such as to favor the occupants, whose income is the wages of daily labor or a small salary paid at regular intervals. The benevolent gentlemen who have the work in hand form a legally constituted company; they buy pieces of land apart from, though near the great centres such as London, Manchester, Birmingham, etc., and their houses form a distinct village or town section, in the municipal government of which the inhabitants bear a part. Even in the planning and external finishing of the house the future occupants may sometimes have a voice. And the scheme involves no personal degradation or humiliation of the people whom it is designed to benefit, this beneficial building company actually making their outlay of money profitable to themselves. At first seven and half per cent. interest was paid on the money advanced, but at the request of the stockholders the interest was reduced to six per cent. One of these villages in or near London, named appropriately Shaftsbury Park, already consists of four hundred and seventy-nine dwellings, and two hundred and seventy more will be ready for use in November. When complete the town will consist of twelve hundred houses with eight thousand inhabitants. At Harrow not far from London, the company has lately purchased a tract of seventy-four acres as the site of another village of the same kind. As certain establishments deemed essential in all other towns and villages, such as drinking houses, pawn shops, etc., are excluded from these settlements, they may be regarded as interesting experiments in moral as well as economical reform. Certainly the writer from whom we gather the foregoing facts has reason when he says that Lord SHAFTSBURY in forming the scheme hit the nail squarely on the head.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday. Except as a matter of formality it is hardly necessary for us to say that the nominations made, and the platform of principles adopted, receive our hearty approval and support. The duty which the Convention was called upon to perform was of an important character, and it has been well and satisfactorily discharged. It was but natural that there should be some differences of opinion—such a state of things is always a healthy sign, rather than the reverse—but the will of the majority, deliberately reconded after the delegates had consulted together, with an anxious desire, as we have reason to believe was the case, to do nothing that would not redound to the advantage of Republican principles by insuring the success of the party, will, without any doubt, be cheerfully and promptly acquiesced in by the Republicans of the State at large. The men who have been selected as our standard bearers are honest, faithful, capable, and every way worthy of public confidence, while the platform on which they stand is in full sympathy with the best ideas and purposes of the age. A suggestive feature of the Convention was the enthusiasm with which the last resolution, presenting Governor HARTRANFT as the choice of the Republicans of the Keystone State of the Union for the Presidential nomination in 1876, was received. Standing now, as we do, almost on the threshold of the next Presidential canvass, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have a high duty to themselves and the country to perform. Now, then, for work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

OF the thirty-one hospitals which have been built by the Government since the organization of the Marine Hospital Service, fourteen have been sold, one was transferred to the War Department, one abandoned, one burned, one destroyed by a flood, and one by a hurricane; one was injured by an earthquake and abandoned, one remains unfinished—its completion being impracticable—and ten remain in use, located as follows: At Chelsea, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Louisville, Kentucky; Mobile, Alabama; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland, Maine; St. Louis, Missouri, and Key West, Florida. And, pretty soon, the one in this city will be sold, the patients removed to a city hospital, and arrangements made by the Government to pay hospital charges for the few sick and disabled, without keeping up an immense establishment for their special benefit.

IT is alleged, with respect to a railroad in Arkansas, that in order to realize the State aid the company built a section of ten miles, drew the bonds therefor, took up the rails and relaid them on the next section, and drew another installment of bonds, and so on, till its whole quota of bonds had been drawn, and no road built—the venal State authorities conniving at and probably participating in the fraud.

For the first time since the war Georgia will make enough corn this year to supply her people.

STATE NEWS.

Blair county will have no agricultural fair this fall.

Erie exports iron to Canada, but is against a reciprocity treaty.

Sunbury having had no police for some time some of the firemen have volunteered to act.

The next session of the State Camp, P. O. S. of A., will be held in Pittsburgh, in October, 1875.

Terra Cotta pipe have proved very successful for conducting water at Norristown street crossings.

One of the Reading butchers on trial for selling diseased meat is named Schmel—a bad Schmel, really.

The twenty-third annual commencement of the Waynesburg College will take place on Wednesday, the 2d of September.

The Lancaster and Millersville Railroad is being pushed forward with vigor. It will be ready for business by October 1st.

A director of the Fourth school district, Scranton, says they have had all the rooms cleaned and "galvanized" for the fall term.

The earnings of the Peach Botton Railway amount to $1,000 per month. This is a very favorable showing for one little train on the first fourteen miles of narrow gauge road.

On Sunday week, William Price, foreman of the Chester Chemical Works, was drowned near Chester Island by the capsizing of a boat in which he and three others were sailing.

A distressing suicide occurred on Sunday in Philadelphia. A young man named Franklin Simpson shot himself through the heart, caused by grief for the death of his mother.

Mrs. Burgoon, for seventy years a resident of Clearfield township, Cambria county, died at her home in that locality on Sunday last. She was eighty years of age at the time of her demise.

It is stated positively, though not officially, that all, or nearly all, the collieries of the Reading companies will suspend operations this week. The reason assigned is the lack of demand for coal.

Probably the largest amount of steel rails yet sent from the Pennsylvania steel works, Baldwin, in a single week, since the erection of the works, was shipped from that point last week. Eleven hundred and fifty tons were loaded on cars and boats.

All of the mines in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre belonging to the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company have resumed work, as well as the mines in the Plymouth region, and now all the mines of this company in the Wyoming region are at work. This is a long step toward the hoped-for resumption thereabouts.

The Sunbury *Daily* says that the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre railroad will not be sold, the claims having all been paid. The bonds of this road are undoubtedly good. The road is doing a large business, and ere inequitable settlement of the account between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, will show a large balance due the latter company, after paying interest on the bonds.

Pennsylvania offers a vast field of interest to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. Its manifold attractions, both natural and artificial, are incomparably grand and wonderful. Not the least interesting is the new pleasure route recently opened on the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity railroad, from Scranton, across Moosic mountain to Hawley, a distance of thirty-eight miles. The route abounds in magnificent scenery, the country retains its native wildness and the whole effect is sublime, grand and picturesque.

Last week in the Chester county Court a woman was placed on trial, charged with disturbing a religious meeting in Georgetown. The offence was riotously eating peanuts. She was requested to desist, but she munched and munched notwithstanding. And afterwards she crushed them in her hands and danced them in the floor, and declared she would eat peanuts whenever her soul inclined to peanuts. This was the evidence on the part of the prosecution. It was said in defence that the meeting was over and the defendent was only loitering there and enjoying her peanuts, a fine old constitutional privilege which out not to be abridged. Verdict not guilty. Prosecutor for costs.

Benjamin Watres, of Susquehanna county, met with a horrible accident a few days ago. While standing in a wagon unloading furniture the horses ran away, throwing him between the hind wheels and the bed of the wagon, one of his legs being thrust between the spokes of the wheel. He was carried around with the wheel, which passed over his body, crushing his ribs. Finally he seized hold of the wagon box, extricated his leg, and in his maimed condition held on to the box until the horses were run a quarter of a mile, were stopped. During this whole distance his leg was caught between the wheel and wagon body, and was fairly pound to a jelly. The wheel had to be removed before his limb could be extricated.

One of those frightful accidents, the effect of somnambulism, occurred at the residence of Mr. John Ralston, corner of Pine and Union streets, on Friday night last. About half past one o'clock the family were awakened by some one at the side door calling to be let in, and going down stairs Mr. Ralson discovered it to be his son Robert, a youth about fourteen years of age, who in his sleep had got up and fallen out of a third-story window to the sidewalk on Pine street, a distance of about thirty feet. Falling from that height to the solid brick pavement his escape from instant death was almost miraculous; yet we are informed by Dr. Dreher, who attends him, that his only injuries were

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Liabilities of Mathias, Owens & Co.—List of Creditors.

We have already published the fact that the well known manufacturing firm of Mathias, Owens & Co. had been compelled to enter a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. We are now enabled to publish the liabilities of the firm, together with the amount of the claims each as filed in the United States District Court. Following is the list:

Owens, Thos., Allegheny city	$ 4,154 48
Kilgore, Treas., Allegheny co	350 82
Wetherick Walker, Allegheny, Pa	90 00
Morrison, Allegheny, Pa	21 00
George J. Merrill, Allegheny, Pa	24 00
John Cowan, Allegheny, Pa	24 50
Daniel Matbeias, Allegheny, Pa	36 00
David E. Reese, Allegheny, Pa	48 00
John E. Jones, Allegheny, Pa	30 00
Owen, Newbald & Co., Phila., Pa	24,000 00
Ingersoll & Smith, Phila., Pa	3,500 00
Union Saving Bank, Allegheny, Pa	1,131 00
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	6,000 00
Merchants' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	12,500 00
National Bank Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa	28,800 00
First National Bank, Allegheny, Pa	22,500 00
Citizens' National Bank, Allegheny, Pa	1,112 72
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa	18,800 00
John M. Kennedy, Philadelphia, Pa	2,500 00
Pittsburgh Finance Rolling Mill, Allegheny, Pa	13,000 00
Cleveland Rolling Mill, Cleveland, O	50,350 00
W. C. Sherwell & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	1000 00
Lehman & Keisler, Dawson, Pa	4,317 22
Monongahela Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	49,353 70
Forest Pitt Coal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa	7,959 91
Richard C. Grey, Pittsburgh, Pa	1,226 27
Thomas Morris, Allegheny, Pa	1,112 72
Jas. Harbaugh, Newcastle, Pa	1,000 00
A. Hutchinson & Bro. Pittsburgh, Pa	2,073 00
Stroh, Otto, Chicago, Illinois	5,073 11
Jackson Iron Co., New York	14,300 00
First National Bank, Johnstown	4,615 00
John Mooney, Allegheny	3,000 00
Ansfield Coal & Coke Co., Pittsburgh	2,222 00
Schmidt, Hemphill & Co., Pittsburgh	3,880 00
W. McClure & Co., Pittsburgh	6,041 00
H. Mathews, Cleveland, O	2,118 75
he Pennsylvania Co., Pittsburgh	12,270 41
ohn S. Dilworth, Allegheny	3,000 00
our Mountain Iron Co., Detroit	24,053 36
A. & L. M. Knox, Allegheny	1,500 00
Croft, Allegheny	1,600 00
lizabeth Jones, Harrisburg	2,000 00
Charles Thomas, Allegheny	5,073 11
ames J. Williams, Allegheny	1,500 00
ees Watkins, Allegheny	1,339 00
ehard Williams, Allegheny	500 00
P. Davis,	600 00
Burn, Allegheny	500 00
hos. J. Owens, Allegheny	500 00
an Thomas, Allegheny	500 00
ames Watkins, Allegheny	500 00
ohn Harris, Allegheny	500 00
atthew Cook, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
avid Welsh, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
hos. Llewellin, unknown	1,000 00
an D. Rees, Jenkins, Pa	500 00
chard Fowers, Allegheny, Pa	700 00
hos. W. Jones, Allegheny, Pa	700 00
ohn B. Davis, Allegheny, Pa	700 00
ohn McCarty, unknown	200 00
ohn Allen, Allegheny	200 00
ohn Goldie, Wheeling, W. Va	120 00
ohn Jones, Fountain Mills, Pa	1,000 00
avid D. Jones, Allegheny	500 00
ohn Griffiths, Joliet, Ill	1,500 00
aniel Matthias, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
bbe D. Harris, Harrisburg	1,000 00
Griffith Griffiths, Allegheny, Pa	200 00
hland R. Jones, Harrisburg	200 00
e. Thomas, unknown	200 00
ames Blandford, Allegheny, Pa	1,000 00
owell Roberts, Allegheny, Pa	500 00
ughey & Hallman, Pittsburgh	150 15
econd National Bank, Pittsburgh	14,300 00
ace Rector, Pittsburgh	502 00
ott & Gal, Pittsburgh	312 26
on & Co., New York	1,996 65

J. W. Oliver, Jr., } Trustees of J. T. & J. Anderson, } and C. A. Wood, } 20,834 27
Jas. J. Sempsell, } Pittsburgh.
John S. Dilworth, Philadelphia 6,000 00
German National Bank, Pittsburgh 24,450 00
Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh 9,000 00
Y. & C. G. C. Co, Pittsburgh 2,000 00
National Savings Bank, Alexandria, Virginia 58,048 20
First National Bank, Allegheny 28,466 51
Ingerich & Smith, Philadelphia 54,158 30
Jas. A. Cox, Pittsburgh 2,000 00
National Bank, Pittsburgh 16,701 76
Ewbold, Son & Acrison, Philadelphia 2,600 61
Ark & Co., Pittsburgh 16,701 76
ewbold, Son & Acrison, Philadelphia 2,600 61
known 25,000 00
Matthews, Philadelphia 59,075 81
ty Bank, Wheeling, W. Va 9,981 76
erman Savings Bank, Allegheny 44,726 95
cen, Newbold & Co., Philadelphia 17,000 00
A. M. National Bank, Pittsburgh 15,300 00
Mint Messell, Pittsburgh 15,300 00
W. McClure & Co., Pittsburgh 2,222 81
ohn Allen, Allegheny, Pa 1,759 91
aughey & Hallman, Pittsburgh 2,855 91
& C. R. R. Co. 2,721 15
ohn Dalzell, Attorney-at-Law, Pittsburgh 583 30
Bradshaw, Allegheny 156 75

CREDITORS OF ASSIGNOR. HARBAUGH

ary F. Scott, Pittsburgh	$ 150 00
ames McGowan, Pittsburgh	20 00
illiam Harbaugh, sen., Pittsburgh	10,650 34
ittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh	4,800 00
dward Rahm, Pittsburgh	3,000 00
and Francis A. O'Hara, Pittsburgh	975 00
ohn Fleming, Pittsburgh	50 00
ohn E. Renshaw, Pittsburgh	85 94
antzanan & Miller, Pittsburgh	67 50
B. Floyd, Pittsburgh	30 31
rescott Bros., Pittsburgh	11 50
B. MacConnell, Treasurer First Presbyterian church, East Liberty, Pittsburgh	178 50

INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF DAVID MATHIAS.

MacFerren, Treas., Allegheny City	$ 188 73
Kilgore, Treas., Allegheny county	13 50
dward Moriarty, Allegheny City	15 00
enjamin Corgan, Allegheny county	10 00
olar Savings Bank, Pittsburgh	3,100 00
G. Medill, editor Jos. D. Davis, Allegheny City	5,000 00
chille Thomas and James Blanford, Allegheny county	600 00
ones & Blanford, Allegheny	400 00
ohn H. Gronard, M. D., Allegheny	153 00
J. Hitchcock, Allegheny	5 00
atrick Wall, Allegheny	25
avid S. Mathias, Sen., Kansas	3,720 00
aniel Mathias, Allegheny	1,860 00
eddington Mathias, Allegheny	788 02
Goods Building and Loan Association, Allegheny	100 00

INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF SAMUEL T. OWENS.

MacFerron, Treas., Allegheny City	59 25
Kilgore, Treas., Allegheny county	3 50
avid Ritchie, Allegheny	6,200 00
ames Nimick, Allegheny	171 50
G. Hale, Pittsburgh	190 50

JOINT LIABILITIES WITH OTHERS.

dex. Nimick, Pres. Clark and Distrial Rail Road, Pittsburgh $30,000 00
uperior Iron Company, Pittsburgh .. 228,750 00

HARVEST HOME.

An Extraordinary Programme—Butler County Ahead.

We have received from Mr. Simeon Nixon, of Brownsdale, Butler county, a printed copy of a programme for a Harvest Home, of which he is the general manager, and which is to be at Liberty Grove, Mahaney, Penn township, seven miles south of Butler borough, on Thursday, August 27, 1874. In many respects, the programme is an extraordinary one; and were it not for its great length we should give it entire. The character of the entertainment is tersely described as "free to religion free; to politics neutral; temperate in all things; good or everybody." The object is "one day of rest, amusement and recreation for the farmer, his wife, his children, his friends, and everybody that will behave properly, etc."

Then follows the programme, a synopsis of which is appended:

Burying the Hatchet—Smoking the Pipe of Peace, carrying of enemies, shaking of hands, and burying in oblivion all unpleasant remembrance of the past and a pledge of friendship in the future. Those who have no desire to see others happy as well as themselves are requested to attend.

Ball.—At nine o'clock precisely there will be game of old-fashioned puddle ball played by be Brownsdale and Glade Mill boys.

Quoits.—Provision will be made for forty or more pitch at once. Diploma to best.

Croquet—Set furnished for use, and presented to one of four ladies receiving highest number of votes.

Hand-Shaking.—To best handshaker, map of Minnesota. Second best, map of Mississippi.

Temperance.—Lecture at Social Stand, by Prof. Dornbach and others, at 8 o'clock P. M., in English and German.

Soldiers' Reunion.—At 9 o'clock P. M. at Social Stand, address by D. H. Lyons and others, ring by James G. Mahood; valedictory by S. Dixon.

Lasso.—A Mexican lasso will be on the round. Best thrower, diploma.

Crusade.—The ladies will have a crusade organized on the ground all day, ready for section 1 a moment's notice. Mrs. Matchett, Superintendent.

Swing.—A No. 1 swing; "I'll swing you and you swing me."

Checkers.—Diploma good for one year.

Ten Pins.—Alley by Felix Truxal.

Target Practice.—One-half mile from grove. Hop-step-and-jump, three stand-and-jumps one stand and jump.—Diploma for each.

Sledge Hammer Swaying.—Diploma.

Best Laugher.—Free dinner. Dr. Hoffman, Jr. McClellan, Dr. Graham, Committee.

Mass Meeting.—At seven o'clock a mass meeting of farmers, when an address of welcome will be delivered by the General Manager. Johnston White, Esq., will then discourse on "Butler County Seventy Years Ago," and Hr. Alexander Zeigler will speak of the "Present and Future of Butler County." There will be other addresses, a poem read, and music by the ladies.

Fair—There will be a grand exhibition of stock, machinery, vegetables, etc., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. No admittance fee, no entry fee, and no premium, but diplomas will be awarded.

Buffalo—A living buffalo, captured on the plains of Southwestern Kansas, by Thos. McMillan, will be on the exhibition.

Foot Race—Purse by the crowd.

Concert and Social Party—At one o'clock a grand concert by farmers' daughters, accompanied by an organ at the social Stand. Also, sacred and secular songs and other amusements.

Public Sale—At four o'clock, at which any person can offer any stock, machinery or anything whatsoever, on their own conditions. Also will be sold 3,000 feet of pine lumber, and large lot of *seed wheat*.

Club Meeting at Five O'clock.—Meeting of farmers' Club. Subject of discussion: *How to organize a Grange.* Society will be addressed by an officer of the Grangers for the purpose of organization. Everybody will be invited to debate.

Dance.—From 10 to 11 P. M., from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 11 P. M., *English* and German. Music by Prof. James Miller's *String Band.*

Wet Day.—Not any stop for wet day, but we get him in snodgrass barn more as a *thousand* people.

Little Children.—Basket picnic for children between social and dancing stand.

Meals.—At all hours from 11 A. M., to 12 P. M., fifty cents.

Refreshments.—For all at reasonable rates.

Wishes.—The committee desires to Temperance and temperate zones of humanity to meet about the 24th parallel and have a happy day for all.

Protection.—*No intoxicating drinks will be sold*, and no violation of the law allowed to go unpunished.

Kind Words.—Bring your own along, as no person has any for sale.

Peace and good order will be maintained by the officers of the law, six School Directors and two Justices of the Peace of Penn township, assisted by Ferd. Richter, Esq., Thos. Scott, Esq., and Richard Fisher, Esq.

Bonds Need.—By Robert Snodgrass; good stabling, hay and oats. Patronize him, he furnishes the grounds free.

Advice.—To everybody, but the committee request your *Photograph*, as a gift to be Penn township Historical Society. Miss Mattie Snodgrass will receive pictures and keep gallery. Write name on back of picture.

Committee.—All C. Ziegler, Lewis Bauer, Butler; Dr. Hoffman, Thomas McMillan, Middlesex; Dr. O. K. Waldron, Evansburg; Joseph Elliot, Winfield township; Hugh Graham, Butler township; Henderson List, Adams township; Mart. Wright, Jefferson township; Harvey Mahaney, John Hanney, Penn township.

Such is the programme for the day! One would suppose it ample and varied enough to last a whole week. It beats anything Barnum has ever attempted, and if it fails to draw a "big load of hay," then we will be ready to conclude that the citizens of Butler county cannot appreciate an attractive entertainment, and that Mr. Simeon Nixon, as a general manager, is a failure.

Runaway.

Yesterday morning a horse and wagon belonging to George Kinnaman, butcher, were left standing unattended in front of the Allegheny market. The horse took fright at something, and started off at top speed up Federal street. A lady on the sidewalk was in imminent danger of being run over, but before overtaking her the horse changed his direction and ran into the City Hall enclosure. After executing around in there for a short time, he pulled the wagon against one of the trees, which concluded the movement. No special harm done.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1874.

While awaiting the coming of the angel who is to move the stagnant waters of the money market, stagnant not only here in Pittsburgh, but in almost every section of the country, it might be the part of wisdom for our merchants and manufacturers to take a calm survey of the outlook, and see if in their judgment we are to have as brisk a market and as active a demand for our products as the hope is that we shall have. Several causes may conduce to create activity with us during the coming fall and winter, some of which are inevitable, and others but within the range of possibility. Not being a grain producing district, nor indeed producing much of anything in the agricultural way beyond what is consumed in this locality, we are not as rapidly affected by an enormous crop as many other sections. Pittsburgh producing iron, coal, glass, oil and their products must await the reflux wave and is not carried forth upon the first of prosperity's billows. So soon as the railroads begin to feel the effects of their increase of traffic and to receive the substantial returns therefor, just so soon will they begin to order of the products which we mainly produce and which they require. Agricultural implement manufacturers will not be sending in orders now until the coming spring, nor will builders want much in the way of hardware and nails and building iron until the same time.

The main sources whence we must look for orders are, first from the railroads, and second, from the country merchants, who, as they receive the proceeds of the sale of their present stocks from the farmers, who, in turn, have received their money from selling their crops, will feel prepared to fill up their shelves with their accustomed winter supplies. Among the possibilities to create activity is the fact that by many longheaded persons trouble on the further side of the water is anticipated, and as it is an ill wind which blows no one any good, we expect in that event to profit by the misfortunes of others. Mr. Disraeli, the English Premier, has made the statement that political affairs are far from peaceful on the Continent, which declaration, coming from such a source, is certainly entitled to some consideration. The escape of Marshal Bazaine bids fair to cause a revival of political agitation in France, which may end in a crisis, the result which would require prophetic vision to foresee. In addition to these causes of disturbance, Herr Bismarck has announced the intention of recognizing the Republic of Spain. To sum it all up, the Protestant and Catholic forces appear in Europe to be arrayed one against the other and to await only the first call of the bugle to spring into action. If our products and commodities should be required in aid of a foreign war, we might look forward to a speedy and a violent reaction from the present dullness. If on the other hand we are only to look to ourselves for our prosperity, it is to be feared that we have not enough of recuperative energy to completely change, and at once the current of recent events.

The government has at last awakened to a fact which has been patent to the public for a number of years, that the various iron companies in and around Lake Superior have been issuing what is known as "iron money," viz: drafts of the companies upon their treasurers in the East, which have been used as money throughout that district for a long period. Some of our Pittsburgh companies have been parties to this alleged violation of the revenue laws, but we learn that most of the drafts have been taken up since the beginning of the year.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1874.

WM. A. GAVETT, *Internal Revenue Agent, Houghton, Mich.*—Liable to tax under section one hundred and ten for issue of checks, drafts, notes or other obligations intended for currency, and for returns of ten per cent. tax on all obligations in similitude of currency and coin. Questions in special cases will be considered here.

(Signed) H. C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner.

(Second Telegram.)

Require each company to make separate monthly returns up to November 30, 1872. After that, and up to June 1, 1874, semi-annual. In either case returns must show average monthly circulation.

H. C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 19, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾	118¾			118¾
U. S. 5's, 1881	112	112			112
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	115¾	115¾			115¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	117	117			117
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	116¾	116¾			116¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	117	117			117
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	117¾	117¾			117¾
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾			113¾
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾			119¾
New 4½ registered	112	112½			112½
Registered, 1907	110¾	110¾			110¾
Western Union Tel	75¾	75¾	76	76	76
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	48	48	47¾
Adams Express	69				69
Wells-Fargo Express	73	73			73
American Express	60	60			60¾
United States Express	67	67			67¾
New York Central	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	22	22¾	22½	22½	22½
Michigan Central	73	73	73	74	73½
Michigan Southern	73	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Illinois Central	93¾				93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh					86¾
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	65				65
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
St. Paul, common	36	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Wabash, common	36	36¼	36	36¼	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago and Alton			100½		100½
Boston, Hartf. & Erie	3¼				3¼
Harlem	124			124	
Hannibal & St. Jos	26¾				26¾
Tennessee, old	76				75
Do. new	75				77¾
South Carolinas, April	16				16
Do. July	16				16
Missouri 6's	92¾				92¾
Money	6				6

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 90 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pa. Cent'l, 5½ sales	86¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	102¾	103¼
Reading	55¾	55¾
Phil. Gen. & Ger. sales		
Lehigh Valley 61, sales		
Allegheny Valley Railroad 80, sales		
Central Transportation Company	44¾	45
Empire Transportation Company	53	
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds 6s, sales		
Gold, 10 A.		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1874.

The trade movement in this city, for the last few days, has been fairly active, and nearly all branches of business report sales up to the average, and plainly on the increase. It is not to be expected that trade will resume all the activity and briskness of the most flush times of former years; but business men generally are confident that by the time that the fall and winter trade are fully opened up, there will be as fairly active and general a stock of goods upon conservative principles, and, therefore comprising a very strong element of true prosperity which was perhaps somewhat lacking in the trade of 1873.

The Chicago *Times* makes the following exhibit of the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bbls.	29,049	33,683	16,611	31,775
Wheat, bu.	150,655	149,000	66,796	78,000
Corn, bu.	1,699,455	1,583,538	904,688	2,122,719
Oats, bu.	369,815	385,475	201,615	293,559
Rye, bu.	25,767	22,050	2,575	23,200
Barley, bu.	41,593	7,336	14,942	4,344

The receipts of provisions in Chicago last week amounted to 16 bbls of pork, 163,151 lbs of cut meats, and 42,160 lbs of lard; and the shipments to 622 bbls of beef, 564 bbls of pork, 2,773,506 lbs of cut meats, and 1,581,682 lbs of lard.

Values in this market to-day were steady, and there was little change. The downward tendency of oats ceased to-day, and at the close the general impression was that prices to-morrow would follow the Western markets and advance 1@2c per bushel. Corn grains are steady. In country produce there is a good supply of all classes of fruits and vegetables, with prices unchanged. Provisions are unchanged, and dealers report a steadier feeling.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, brls	1,400	Apples, brls	27
Cheese, box	100	Potatoes, sks	600
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	155
Rye, sks	133	Oats, sks	5,161
Butter, lbs	20	Bacon, tes	90
Potatoes, bus	1,734	Hay, bales	334
Peaches, crates	174		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the last two weeks:

	Last week.	This week. Total.
Flour, bbls	5,531	16,963
Apples, bbls	521	579 1,100
Cheese, box	1,172	925 2,097
Corn, sacks	2,261	2,090 4,251
Wheat, sks	11,261	4,130 15,391
Barley, sacks	1,797	953 2,750
Rye, sacks	694	307 1,001
Oats, sacks	20,553	33,337 53,890
Butter, pkgs	181	121 302
Bacon, lbs	5,752	5,752
Bacon, tierces	314	630 944

The following quotations are prices realized at the warehouses for transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Unless stated to the contrary sales of grain are free in store.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The activity of the market is at present principally on oats, with other grains steady and unchanged. There was considerable activity on the market to-day, and we report sales of twenty-seven car loads of grain, some of which in store were sold yesterday, but which shows a state of considerable activity. There is some irregularity in the prices, which is owing to the fact that wheat from Kentucky, and some localities in Indiana and Illinois, is badly shrunken and dirty, and that which is was harvested later has yet become. The local trade is generally only using winter wheat, and that principally from Southern points, from this cause the market for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana wheat is dull. We quote extra Kentucky white wheat at $1 28@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania white $1 26; Kentucky and Illinois amber $1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 20. Latest reports represent the crop of wheat as being unequaled for the last twenty years in regard to the quality and the order in which it is harvested. Corn is in light supply and prices have been a shade easier, but were stiffer to-day. We quote at 82@83c for car; 80@82c for high mixed shelled. There have been very large transactions in oats, the total arrivals for the past week having been 83,842 bushels. These heavy arrivals brought the market down 2@3c per bushel, but at the close to-day spot oats were scarce, and it was generally expected that an advance would soon take place consequent upon the reports from the west. We quote white oats at 53@54c; mixed 51@52c, with transactions outside those figures. Rye continues dull and weak at 85@90c. Barley is inactive and nominal at $1 25@1 30. We quote the following sales in round lots:

2 cars Illinois amber wheat.....$1 25
1 car Ohio red winter.....1 17½
2 cars ear corn, yellow, on track.....83
1 car ear corn, slightly mixed, on track..83
1 car ear corn, slightly mixed, on track..82
1 car car corn, mixed, on track.....80
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....82
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....81
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....81
1 car white oats, to an outside party.....56½
1 car white oats.....54
1 car white oats.....53
2 cars white oats.....52
2 cars mixed oats, to arrive.....51
2 cars mixed oats.....53

FLOUR—The market is fairly active at unchanged prices. The quality of the flour coming into market from new wheat is good, owing to the brilliant quality of the wheat. We quote as follows: White winter extra, $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat, $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin, $6 75; red winter, old, $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $6 00 in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—There continues to be a large import of hay, amounting to-day to 230 bales, and for the past week to 2,432 bales. Under this influence prices are a shade lower. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay was in good supply, both as to quality and quantity, and ruled as follows: No. 1, timothy $25 00@27 00; No. 2 do $22 00@24 00; inmferior to common $10 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active and firm, tending ½ ₱ cwt. Wheat bran is 95c@$1 05 ₱ cwt. Shorts $1 25@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed higher at $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We note sales of 2 cars of chopped feed at $1 55.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 25@1 30; western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

The market is steady with a fair jobbing trade reported. Sugars, coffees, teas and syrups are steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees. ₱ lb. Japan 35c
Fancy 30c
Choice 28c
Prime 24
Good 22
Ordinary 20
Roasted Coffees.
Rio, in papers 28c
Rio, in bulk 26c
Roasted Java 39
Sugars.
Standard A 10½c
Standard B 10c
Standard extra C 9½c
Standard hards 11c
Franklin extra C 9½c
American extra C 9c
Cuba ..... 9 c
Porto Rico 9½
Teas.
Young Hyson ..... 50@$1 00
Gunpowder ..... 50@$1 25
Imperial ..... 50@$1 00

Oolong ..... 25@50 85c
Fancy ..... 60@$1 00
Choice ..... 50@60
Good 40
Common ..... 25@30
Molasses. ₱ gall.
Strictly choice N O 48c
Good 43c
Prime ..... 40@45c
Fair ..... 36@38
Dementara ..... 50@60
Syrups.
Ex. white drips 42½c
Sugar drips 40c
Lower grades ..... 45@50c
Sugar 35
Choice Carolina ..... 9@9½c
Patna ..... 8½@9
Rangoon 8
Raisins.
Layers $3 50
Valentia, ₱ lb ..... 13@14c
Currants ..... 7@8c
Prunes ..... 13@13½c

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair trade in this class of goods, and consignments and transactions have taken place for future delivery. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups. ₱ doz.
2½ ₱s California apricots, ₱ doz..$4 25
2 ₱s blackberries 2 75
2 ₱s blue berries 2 25
2 ₱s red cherries 2 50
2 ₱s white cherries 2 00
2 ₱s grapes 1 75
2 ₱s gooseberries 1 75
2 ₱s green gages 3 00
2 ₱s damson plums 2 00
2 ₱s peaches 3 00
3 ₱s peaches 3 50
2 ₱s peaches extra 2 50
2 ₱s Cal. Bartlett pears 4 25
2 ₱s Bartlett pears 2 50
2 ₱s pears 2 00
2 ₱s pine apple 2 50
2 ₱s raspberries 2 50
2 ₱s strawberries 2 00
Vegetables.
2 ₱s asparagus 4 00
2 ₱s lima beans 2 25
2 ₱s string beans 1 50
2 ₱s Winslow's green corn 2 40
2 ₱s Yarm'th corn 2 40
2 ₱s Marrowfat peas 2 00
2 ₱s Louisville Cav ..... 57½@60
Virginia Navy ..... 50@57
Virginia Cav ..... 50@57
Virginia Cav ..... 50@57
Double Thick ..... 72½@80
Flounders ..... 60@62
Bright Pounds ..... 60@61

1 ₱s Lima 1 50
2 ₱s do 2 50
2 ₱s Limas 2 25
2 ₱s Marrowfat 2 00
2 ₱s do 1 60
2 ₱s pie peaches 1 75
2 ₱s do 1 60
2 ₱s pie apples 1 60
2 ₱s pumpkin 1 60
2 ₱s squash 1 60
2 ₱s succotash 1 60
2 ₱s tomatoes 2 10
2 ₱s do 1 60
Oysters, Salmon, &c.
1 ₱ California salmon 4 25
2½ ₱s do do 4 25
2 ₱s do do 6 50
2 ₱ cove oysters 1 15
2 ₱s do 2 50
2 ₱s do 1 60
3 ₱s spiced oysters 1 50
2 ₱s clams 2 25
2 ₱s do 1 60
2 ₱s lobsters 2 15
2 ₱s do 1 60

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues firm with an active demand for all grades of chewing and smoking tobacco. We quote as follows:

Spun roll (ex) ₱..57@60 R'gh and Ready..62@65
Navy, (ex) ₱..55@58 Fine Cut Plug.....70@80
Tens, (ex) ₱..54@57 Fine Cut.....70@80
Quarters, (ex) ₱..54@57 Cut and Dry.....30@40
Louisville Nav..57@60 Scotch Snuff.....60@65
Louisville Cav..57@60 Black Snuff.....60@65
Virginia Navy..56@57 Six Twist.....60@
Virginia Cav..56@57 Cigars.....
Virginia Cav..56@57 Penn's Seed.....$13@ 20
Double Thick.....72@80 Connecticut.....20@30
Flounders.....60@62 Seed & Havana.....30@ 60
Bright Pounds.....60@61 Havana.....60@150

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Are steady and unchanged notwithstanding the large receipts. We quote choice at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; common $1 00 @1 50.

BUTTER—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote choice at 21@24c; medium. 19@ 20c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 40@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BRESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@35c; dark 28@30c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving and prices are tending upward. It is generally thought that the new crop will fall short of the average, and as the stock here is about half as large as usual, there has been a fair advance. We quote Hurl at 9½@10½c; green 7¾@8½c; red 5½@6c per ₱.

CHEESE—We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; Swedish 14@15c.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower. We quote at 12@12c ₱ dozen for fresh.

GRAPES—Are in abundant supply and lower at $1 00@2 00 ₱ stand.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 62@65c; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 50@50c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—The supply is not so large and prices are steadier. We quote as follows: choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1 00@1 25.

PEARS—Are in heavy supply, and prices are depressed. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic: California, $4 00@$5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market is fully stocked and prices are easy. We quote choice at $1 75@2 00; common $2 00@2 25.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in fair supply, and the market is easy. Prices are as follows: opinion that prices will decline, but sales continue as heretofore. We quote at $3 45@3 50; flax seed is dull at $2 00@2 10.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $2 00@2 50 and prices are weak.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged in prices as yet, and dealers report a slight improvement in the demand. Stocks here have been very light for the past few days, and only aggregate 630 therees for the past week. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured hams, ₱ ₱, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 10½c; rib sides do, 12½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½c; clear sides, do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ ₱, 10c; bbls, do, 10½c; buckets do, 12c; in 3 ₱ cadies, do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 16½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 16c; in 10 ₱ do, 15½c. The following exhibit shows the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago from October 20 to date, in the past season:

	Received—1873-74.	1872-73.
Beef, bbls	7,050	5,361
Pork, bbls	45,519	21,229
Cut meats, ₱s	54,763,206	18,281,550
Lard, ₱s	21,897,492	16,722,948
	Shipped—	
Beef, ₱s	27,673	32,250
Pork, bbls	209,784	220,254
Cut meats, ₱s	36,956,452	20,344,553
Lard, ₱s	71,255,982	26,559,563

FISH—The market continues firm, and prices are very closely adhered to. The following are quotations:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 ..... $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	8 00 Georges, codfish, No. 1 mess do ..... 25 00 ₱ 100 ..... 6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	16 00 Medium do 5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 Lake trout 7 25
No. 1 bay

Weekly Commercial.

Beecher's Cross-Examination.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

one nobleman, she wrote to me a whining letter, saying that she spared no pains to amuse and please. It was reported that by these letters you were to be made forty thousand dollars a day. I told Bowen, before I went there, that I knew of the existence of the letters, and that was all they contained. Bowen made a journey clear down from Connecticut on purpose to go up there.

By Mr. Winslow.—Did you ever meet her at Tilton's?

A. The first time I ever saw her was at Tilton's.

Q. Did you ever meet her there at any other time?

A. Not that I recall. I did not call at all. I am perfectly sure she would know it. I remember her well on account of the transaction I had in regard to her and her, and because of Mrs. Hooker's feeling toward her. Mrs. Hooker regarded her as that sort of Are would a vision of the Virgin Mary, and when I went to see her I went high in general expectations, saying to myself: "Here is this woman whom this kind-every-body and must be a proper rise to the heap."

By Mr. Hooker.—Did you ever tell her and said to her: "I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a peradventure for you, and something like this: "That he thought it would be the best investment that he could make in my life." I then went to the savings bank and put a mortgage of $5,000 and obtained a check for that amount, which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and, on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in five hundred dollar and one thousand dollar bills—that being the largest bills, but I know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand—and there was not in the bunch. From time to time he spoke in the most glowing terms and said that he was going to make a provision, and he said that at the time of the first installment he gave Theodore certain notes of his own, and that was not a promissory note for Theodore to sign, but that Theodore didn't sign it and sent it back, saying that he was not prepared to think of paying loans and that he could not honorably therefore accept them and refused to sign any notes, and Moulton laughed significantly and said that Tilton subsequently owned into a friendly relation with his family in respect to his moral conduct. How do you reconcile those two statements?

A. Because when the matter came to me from Bowen and through a visit of Tilton's family I was under the full persuasion of the truth of these things. One of the very first things to which Moulton and Tilton have achieved success was to disabuse my mind of this belief concerning Tilton's moral conduct. Tilton misled me on the subject of his own purity with circumstantial and historical statements, and Moulton's subsequent operations served to convince me that all the allegations against Mr. Tilton respecting such matters were false.

Q. Did you ever at any time to Moulton or Tilton or to any other person that you and ever had any relations with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or had ever committed any act to or with her, or said any word to her which would be unbecoming a Christian husband, do or say with the wife of his friend, or for a father to hold, do or say with his daughter, or a brother with his sister; did you ever admit this in any form or in any words?

A. Never.

By Mr. Tracy—Did you ever, in fact, hold any such relations, do any such act or utter any such word?

A. Never.

By Mr. Cleveland—In your statement you have alluded to one payment of five thousand dollars. Have you furnished any other money to those parties?

A. I have furnished at least two thousand dollars besides the five thousand.

Q. To whom did you pay that money?

A. To Moulton.

Q. In various sums?

A. In various sums, partly in cash and partly in checks.

Q. Have you any of those checks?

A. I have several; I don't remember how many.

Q. Where are they?

A. I have some of them here—one of June 23, 1871, drawn on the Mechanics' Bank, signed by order of Frank Moulton and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of November 16, 1871, payable to the order of Frank Moulton, and indorsed in his handwriting; and one of May 29, 1872, to the order of E. D. Moulton and also indorsed by him. I produce all these that are marked "for deposit" across the face have been paid.

Q. As nearly as you can recollect, how much money have you let him have altogether?

A. I should say I have paid seven thousand dollars.

Q. To what use did you suppose that money was to be appropriated?

A. I supposed that it was to be appropriated to extricate Tilton from his difficulties in some way.

Q. You did not understand for what purpose?

A. Moulton sometimes sent me a note saying, "I wish you would send me a check for such a bunch."

Q. Did you usually respond to the demands of Moulton for money during those months?

A. I always did.

Q. Under what circumstances did you come to pay the five thousand dollars in one sum?

A. Because it was represented to me that the whole difficulty could be now settled by that amount of money, which would put the affairs of the *Golden Age* on a secure footing; that Tilton would be able to go right on, and that with the going on of them the safety of Tilton would be secured and that would be a settlement of the whole thing. It was to save Tilton primarily.

Q. Were there any documents shown to you by Moulton which he said he would show before you made the payments?

A. It was the result of information and general statements, and I finally said to Moulton "I am willing to pay five thousand dollars." I came to do it in the library. There was a little conversation about that paper. Moulton was constantly advancing money, as he said to me, to help Tilton through his pecuniary need. One evening I was at his house; we were alone together in the back parlor, and Moulton took out of his pocket a letter from Tilton, and read it to me. In it the writer mentioned contributions which the writer had received to carry on the paper. I understood from him that the writer of this letter had given him some thousand dollars down in cash, and then, taking out two time checks or drafts, which, as I recollect, were for three months each, and I am not sure of that; these were two checks, each of them amounting to one or two thousand dollars more, and I should think it amounted in all to about six thousand dollars—although my memory about quantities and figures is not to be relied upon in allowance—but it produced the impression on me that the writer had given him one or two thousand dollars in cash down and, as the writer explained in the letter, it was not convenient to give balance in money at that time, but that these drafts or checks, these drafts which would be just as useful to him as money) Moulton slapped the table and said "yes it was." After, when I got home and told my wife about it in the morning, "why," said I, "what a fool! I never dreamed that he was going to give it to me," and said to her: "I am willing to make a contribution and put the thing beyond a peradventure for you, and something like this: "That he thought it would be the best investment that he could make in my life." I then went to the savings bank and put a mortgage of $5,000 and obtained a check for that amount, which was given me by the bank's lawyer, and put it into the bank, and, on Moulton's suggestion that it would be better to have a check drawn to his order, I drew the money in five hundred dollar and one thousand dollar bills—that being the largest bills, but I know that they were large, for I carried the roll in my hand—and there was not in the bunch. From time to time he spoke in the most glowing terms and said that he was going to make a provision, and he said that at the time of the first installment he gave Theodore certain notes of his own,